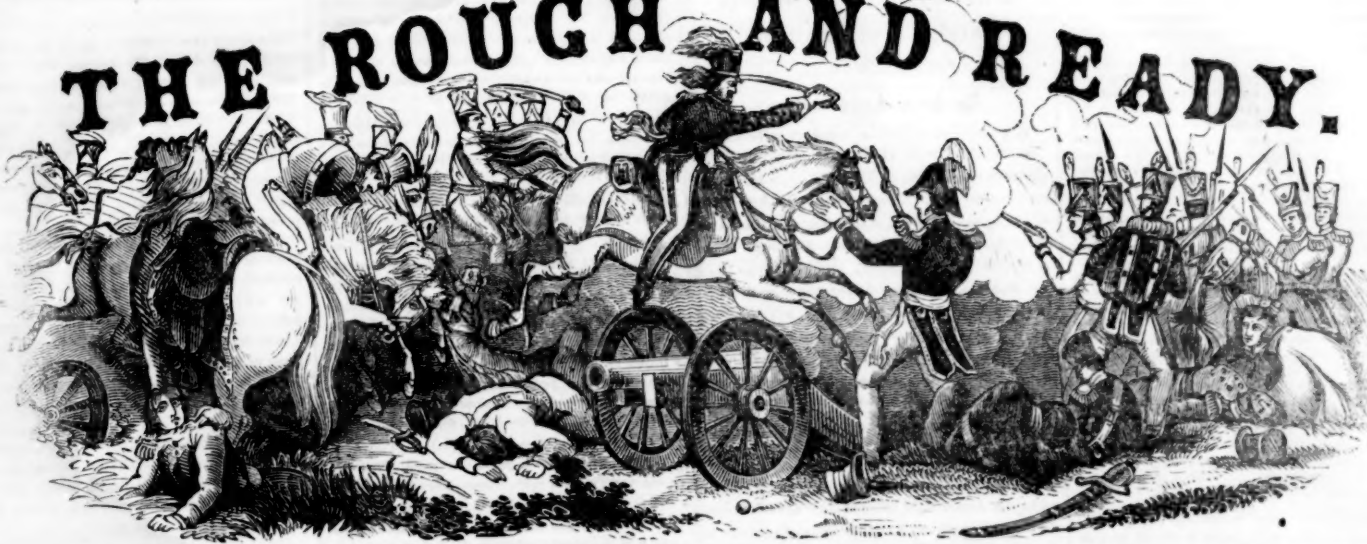


THE ROUGH AND READY.



"If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever force, I shall fight him."—Gen. Taylor.

BY TRUE OSGOOD.

CONCORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1847.

VOL. I, No. 3.

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From the N. H. Courier.

The War with Mexico.—No. 2.

MR. EDITOR:—In my communication, which found sufficient favor to gain admittance into the columns of your valuable paper last week, I intimated a purpose to show that the assertion made by Gen. Wilson, that the present contest with Mexico was a war "for the extension of Slavery—impolitic, unwise, uncalled for, unjust, cruel and awful," is an assertion most unwarrantably untrue.

If then I shall be able to show that there was just cause for the war—if I shall be able to go still further and prove that this Mexican war was forced upon us, in spite of all the well-timed efforts of the administration to prevent it, my purpose will then have been fully accomplished.

Without, then, going into a recapitulation of the many and oft repeated acts of aggression committed by the Mexican government upon the property, the liberty, and even the lives of American citizens—such aggressions as would instantly have called forth a severe chastisement from any other nation under the heavens, strong enough to inflict it, we will glance at some of the events of more recent date, to see whether the United States are waging an "unjust, unnecessary and cruel" war against the Mexican republic.

France had not a tithe the cause of complaint which we had, when she sent the Prince de Joinville to batter down the walls of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; nor had England in 1833, when at the cannon's mouth, she compelled the repayment of one hundred thousand dollars plundered from her subjects by the Mexican government. Suffice it to say that such had been the flagrant character of these outrages, that President Jackson, in his message of February 1837, recommended to Congress "that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States to enforce them in the event of the refusal by the Mexican government to come to an honorable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war, on the coast of Mexico." President Jackson then said: "The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of the recent insults to this government and people, by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war."

These views of the President were promptly responded to by the committee of Congress, to whom the subject was referred. The report of the committee of the Senate, which received the unanimous sanction of that body, declared that "should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress by ACTUAL WAR OR REPRISAL."

If then there was sufficient cause for war against Mexico, so long ago as 1837, as was affirmed by the unanimous voice of the Senate, composed as it was of Whigs and Democrats, what has been done since by either government to make the present war one of aggression on our part, and render it "uncalled for, unjust and cruel?"

Soon after this a special messenger was sent out to Mexico, who succeeded, after overcoming by great patience and perseverance all the obstacles thrown in his way by the artifices and frauds known only to Mexican diplomacy, in concluding a convention for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens upon the Mexican government, and which resulted, after another series of vexatious delays, in getting sixty-two claims allowed by the commissioners,—amounting to \$2,026,139.68. Five years were allowed the Mexican government to liquidate their claims, in equal instalments at the end of every three

months. But three of these instalments were ever paid; and there are now on file additional claims, unadjusted, amounting to more than six millions of dollars, making in all the enormous sum of more than eight millions of dollars plundered from our citizens by the Mexican government.

Let it be borne in mind that England in 1833 had compelled, at her cannon's mouth, the restitution of only one hundred thousand dollars, which had been plundered from her subjects, and the whole Christian world justified and applauded the act. Would not the government of the United States then, have been justified in compelling the restitution of the eight millions plundered from American citizens, more than two millions of which had been adjusted by commissioner, and the repayment of which Mexico had guaranteed by treaty stipulations, which that government had most grossly violated? Can any man in his sober senses say that here was not sufficient cause of war, or that had war then been declared, it would have been "uncalled for, unnecessary and unjust?" If there was just cause of war in 1837, as asserted by Gen. Jackson, and assented to by every Whig as well as every Democratic Senator, how much more cause was there in 1845, when in addition to all the causes which existed at the former period, Mexico had from that day pursued a systematic course of insult and indignity towards this country? The expulsion of Mr. Shannon—the insulting dismissal of Mr. Slidell, after having agreed to receive him—and to crown the whole, her invasion of the American soil, and wanton attack of the American army.

In view of all these facts, what individual, not wedded stronger to his party than his country, can say that his own government is in the wrong and Mexico in the right? Mexico herself had commenced the war, by committing the first overt act of hostility. She invaded the territory of Texas, which was the territory of the United States, and which the President was bound to protect. To guard the territory of Texas he had sent a small force, first to Corpus Christi on the west bank of the Nueces, and then to the Rio Grande, the boundary which separated the territory of the United States from that of Mexico. Up to this time, certainly, the United States had committed no act of aggression. She had not even acted upon the recommendation of President Jackson, and sought redress in reprisals, as France had done, and as England had threatened in cases not half so aggravated. She had magnanimously forbore, in the vain hope that reluctant justice would at last be rendered. President Polk had merely taken the precautionary steps of sending an army to the threatened point of attack, with orders to Gen. Taylor to act entirely on the defensive, which orders were strictly obeyed—while at the same time he sent Mr. Slidell to offer once more the olive branch of peace. Then it was that Arista, at the head of a Mexican army invaded the American soil captured or destroyed the command of Thornton, and with a force, as he supposed, sufficient to crush at a blow the little army of Gen. Taylor, attacked the American army, in which sanguinary attack many brave officers and soldiers were slain, and some of the best American blood was spilt. Mexico had commenced a war of aggression, by invading the American soil and shedding American blood. Her demi-savage hordes, it is true, were beaten back with great slaughter, and compelled to seek safety in a rapid flight to the right bank of the Rio Grande.

What American citizen, let me ask you, having an American heart in his bosom, can contemplate the glorious events of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, without feeling a thrill of exultation at the glory which these almost unparalleled victories have shed upon the American arms? Who can contemplate the cool intrepidity of Taylor in the midst of the sanguinary conflict raging around him—the collected firmness with which Ringgold leveled whole squadrons of the enemy by the rapid discharges of his artillery—the furious charge and desperate onset of May, at the head of his dragoons, by which the enemies' batteries were carried at the point of the sword—without rejoicing in his heart, and exulting in his pride, at this new claim of the American nation upon the admiration of the world? And who again can look at the yet more splendid victory of Monterey, a walled city, flanked by numerous forts, and in which every house was a castle of stone, defended by ten thousand regular and half that number of irregular Mexican soldiers, assaulted by six thousand brave American troops, and taken after reducing one by one its strong defences, without feeling proud of his country, and thanking God that he belongs to a nation where such heroisms exist, and to a race whose indomitable courage no obstacle can turn aside? And yet in the midst of the

universal joy diffused by these splendid achievements, the hoarse and raven voice of the New Hampshire State-man is heard croaking "that guns were fired in the capital of New Hampshire!" to celebrate a victory "in a war which had not only no mitigating circumstances, but is stamped all over with the blackness of darkness itself." That editor seems horrified that guns should have been fired to celebrate the most brilliant national victories on record, and yet I have known him engaged in firing guns to celebrate victories over political opponents in the municipal elections of some insignificant village! Shame! where is thy blush?

I know, Mr. Editor, that it has been denied, and may be again, by some, that the ground on which the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought was American soil. To show that the boundaries of Texas extended to the Rio Grande, and that consequently the crossing of that river by Arista was an invasion of our territory, and the commencement of a war of aggression on the part of Mexico, shall be the principal object of my next communication. FERGUS McIVOR.

The Tariff.

One of the best laws which was ever enacted by the Congress of the United States, is the law of the last session, "reducing the duties on imports." And because it is a good law, designed to benefit all classes alike, it is assailed with bitterness by that party who declare it is the duty of the government "TO TAKE CARE OF THE RICH—AND THE RICH WILL TAKE CARE OF THE POOR!" That party insists that ALL LAWS SHOULD BE MADE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RICH, and when they found themselves in power in 1842, one of the first measures of the hard cider Congress was to establish such a tariff as would give the rich manufacturers one-half the earnings of all the farmers and mechanics in the country, to swell their enormous profits—and under that tariff the manufacturers made their forty and fifty per cent. profits, while THE FARMERS HAD TO PAY, whilst their own labor was not rewarded with three per cent. profits.—That bill of abominations was repealed at the last session, and our farmers are now reaping its benefits. The repeal of our restrictive system has induced a repeal of the British restrictive system, and the surplus produce of our farmers is now pouring into that country, to a degree never known before. But it is idle for us to attempt to make this subject more plain to our readers than the President himself has set it forth in his Message. Let every farmer and mechanic read the following extract, and say whether he will vote for men who declare their object to be a "REPEAL" of this system, and the re-enactment of the tariff of 1842, one of the first consequences of which will be to close the ports of the old world against our farmers' produce, in order that the Cotton Barons may glitter in splendor and roll in wealth wrung from the hard earnings of the toiling millions:—

EXTRACT.

The act passed at your last session "reducing the duties on imports" not having gone into operation until the first of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the revenue, and the business of the country to be developed. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote general prosperity. Although it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the act of 1842, which it superseded. The

leading principles established by it are to levy the taxes, with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles imported according to their actual value.

The act of 1842, by the excessive rates of duty which it imposed on many articles, either totally excluded them from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and thus diminished instead of producing revenue. By it the taxes were imposed not for the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favored classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow citizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures.

The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavy taxes upon those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportions for the support of government, and to lay the burden on the labor of many engaged in other pursuits than manufactures.

A system so unequal and unjust has been superseded by the existing law, which imposes duties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pursuits, but distributes, and, as far as practicable, equalizes the public burdens among all classes and occupations. The favored classes, who under the unequal and unjust system which has been repealed, have heretofore realized large profits and many of them amassed large fortunes, at the expense of the many who have been made tributary to them, will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of government.

So far from it, it will be perceived, by an examination of the existing law, that discriminations in the rates of duty imposed within the revenue principle, have been retained in their favor. The incidental aid against foreign competition which they still enjoy gives them an advantage which no other pursuits possess; but of this none others will complain, because the duties levied are necessary for revenue.

These revenue duties including freights and charges, which the importer must pay before he can come in competition with the home manufacturer in our market, amount, on nearly all our leading branches of manufacture, to more than one third of value of the imported articles, and in some cases to almost one half its value.

With such advantages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufactures will continue to prosper, realizing well conducted establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection of even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their business, giving evidence of great ingenuity and skill, and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the world. Domestic manufactures, to the value of several millions of dollars, which cannot find a market at home, are annually exported to foreign countries.

With such rates of duty as those established by the present law, the system will probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have made, or shall hereafter make their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely. The country will be satisfied with these rates, because the advantages which the manufacturers still enjoy result necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of government. High protective duties, from their unjust operation upon the masses of the people, cannot fail to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint, and to constant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to ruinously affect his interests.

Simultaneously with the relaxation of the restrictive policy of the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has realized here. She has modified her corn laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesmen of that country have been constrained by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its foundation in the suffering and want of impoverished millions, to

abandon a system, the effect of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reduce the laboring millions to pauperism and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labor was depressed, capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States, whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy had been in operation in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of the effects to induce its repeal.

It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which, under a more liberal commercial policy, we are already deriving, and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell. By the simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy by Great Britain and the United States, new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other products; COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION HAVE RECEIVED A NEW IMPULSE; LABOR AND TRADE HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM THE ARTIFICIAL TRAMMELS WHICH HAVE SO LONG FETTERED THEM; and to a great extent reciprocity, in the exchange of commodities, has been introduced at the same time by both countries, and greatly to the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced by the pressure of circumstances at home, to abandon a policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets for our immense surplus of bread stuffs; and it is confidently believed that other Powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and suffering of their crowded population to pursue a similar policy.

Our FARMERS are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population: and it is well known that when they prosper, all other pursuits prosper also. THEY HAVE HERETOFORE NOT ONLY RECEIVED NONE OF THE BOUNTIES OR FAVORS OF GOVERNMENT, BUT BY THE UNEQUAL OPERATION OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY, HAVE BEEN MADE, BY THE BURDENS OF TAXATION WHICH IT IMPOSED, TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE BOUNTIES WHICH HAVE ENRICHED OTHERS.

When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. THEY WILL FIND A READIER SALE, & AT BETTER PRICES, FOR THEIR WHEAT, FLOUR, RICE, INDIAN CORN, BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND OTHER ARTICLES WHICH THEY PRODUCE. The home market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The United States can, from the immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world.

That the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, may have contributed to increase the demand for our bread-stuffs and provisions is not doubted; but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand, and of increased prices, consists in the removal of artificial restrictions heretofore imposed, is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the more liberal policy which has been adopted, will be still vastly enlarged, unless they be checked or prevented by a restoration of the protective policy, cannot be doubted. That our commercial and navigating interests will be enlarged in a corresponding ratio with the increase of our trade is equally certain; while our manufacturing interests will still be the favored interests of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they cannot justly demand.

In my annual message of December last, a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended, and I have seen no reason to change the opinion then expressed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to operate; and to abandon or modify it without giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual experience to exist, these may be hereafter corrected; but until such defects shall become manifest, that act should be fairly tested.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1846.

New Definitions.

Principles—G. G. Fogg.
Honesty—Robert Davis.
Temperance—Dudley S. Palmer.
Popularity—James Peeverly.

"An ancient writer gives another definition to this word, viz: 'A candidate for town clerk who could not get one half of the votes of his party on election day.' See Concord.

A federalist last week refused any longer to use "Johnson's Military Shaving Soap," because he said he was opposed to the Mexican war. This is the same man, who wished "that all our soldiers in Mexico would be shot."

The authorship of the song formerly published in the Transcript, known as the "Wheelbarrow Song," is still in doubt. The attempt of Palmer to support his claim to its authorship, is treated with contempt by the literary world.

THE "ROUGH AND READY."

"The Union--It must be preserved."

CONCORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1847.

Mexican Aggressions.

A pamphlet will this week be issued from the office of the N. H. Patriot, containing an abstract of 95 cases of Mexican aggression upon the property, liberty and lives of American citizens, copied from documents in the State Department at Washington. Although these abstracts are very brief, much more so than we could have desired, yet they will show to the people of this State how much cause there is for all the sympathy expressed by the federalists for their Mexican allies. We shall send a copy of this pamphlet to each of the subscribers of the "Rough and Ready" as soon as we can obtain them from the publisher.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are greatly obliged to our democratic friends who have furnished us with so many excellent communications for this paper. Their favors shall appear as fast as we can find room for them. In the mean time we bespeak their patience. Several excellent articles are now on hand, which our limits will not permit us to publish this week.

"The Sober Second Thought."

The communication in our last, signed by fifteen democrats of Lyman, who last year voted the independent federal ticket, is but the open expression of the feeling and sentiment which exists amongst the honest portion of that class in all parts of the State; and which will find expression at the polls next March, if it do not before make itself heard in the manner of those from the town of Lyman. Our information from all parts of the State, assure us of this fact—our opponents know and feel that it is so, unless they can get up some new humbug with which they can again cheat the people. They were told previous to the last election and many were made to believe that the Hale party were to be more truly democratic than the old organized democracy. But when they saw the perfect union of the *Hale men with the federalists*—saw them voting in federal Senators in preference to democrats—choosing *Anthony Colby* Governor, over *Jared W. Williams*, and voting for every corporation asked for by the Boston aristocracy, and placing their charters beyond the reach of future legislation, then they saw clearly the gross fraud which had been practiced upon them, and they at once determined to abandon the dishonest faction forever. There has been, in our opinion, no time since the close of the June session, in which we could not have carried the State triumphantly, had an election taken place; and with the issues now made between the two parties (for there are but two parties in the State) the democracy must necessarily gain ground constantly from now until the election. Honest men will not act with a party which denounces its own country, and affords "aid and comfort" to the enemy in time of war. No man having a spark of patriotism in his composition, will follow a leader who unblushingly accuses the brave old General TAYLOR of "FURNISHING CREOLE VIRGINS FOR THE HELLS OF NEW ORLEANS." No man possessing a spark of honest pride will submit to see the government of the State in hands, where there is neither honesty nor capacity to a proper administration of its affairs. The issues our opponents have made, they cannot escape from, for we will not permit them if they would. We will hold them were they are until we whip them to their hearts content.

"The Jesuits in the Field."

The article under this caption in the last number of our paper, seems greatly to have disturbed the equanimity of some of our good federal neighbors. "What!" say they, "are clergymen to be gagged? Can't a minister be permitted to utter his sentiments upon political questions in the pulpit, without being called to account?" Fair and softly, gentlemen.—Any clergyman may preach what he pleases—but if he preaches treason, he must not complain if the democratic presses treat him as a traitor. What! are we to be gagged? Shall we be compelled to hold our peace, when we see treason stalking through the land, because it may happen to be dressed out in canonical robes, and sowing the seeds of sedition from the sacred desk? Treason and federalism do not change their character, whether found in the pulpit, in the groggery or the brothel—and to say that it is proper to attack and expose it in the one place, and not in the other, would be an absurdity. We do not ask clergymen who believe with us in matters of politics, to make use of their pulpits to disseminate the principles of democracy, although we believe that patriotism is a christian virtue. We do not ask of them to denounce, from their pulpits, those who denounce their own country, and thereby extend "aid and comfort" to the public enemy. We should be sorry to hear that they did so. On the other hand, if federal clergymen make use of their pulpits for the purpose of electioneering for federalism, which indeed is but another name for treason, they must not complain of being gagged, when their parishoners stop their pay, nor whine much when they are lashed through the press. We shall treat a traitor in the pulpit precisely as we do those who disseminate their pernicious doctrines through the press. Their right we do not question. They have an undoubted right to electioneer for the federal party in their pulpits. But when they do so, they must not deny our right to denounce them. The Osmonds and Parishers made themselves odious during the last war with Great Britain, by preaching treason. If others want the same kind of infamous notoriety now, let them "follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors," and their ambition will most certainly be gratified.

"Independent" Humbuggery.

REMINISCENCES.—During the last war with Great Britain, Hon. JOHN KELLY, the present federal counsellor for Rockingham district, was the editor of the "Concord Gazette," which old people, who remember those times, inform us was called the "Crow," as well on account of its having at its head a bird resembling a crow, as on account of the contents of the sheet, which the patriots of those days considered decidedly black, and which made the name appropriate.

While a detachment of United States soldiers was staying in Concord, sickness attacked them and carried many to the grave. This event John Kelly noticed, in his Concord Gazette, in the following language:—

"While we despise and detest the character and conduct of those who have seduced these unhappy wretches from the comforts of domestic life, from the kind attentions of kindred and friends, to these scenes of sickness, sufferings, want and death, we sincerely sympathize with the sufferers who are breathing their last among strangers."

The party with which Mr. Kelly then acted, the federalists of Concord, refused to let the soldiers then stationed here, draw water from their wells; and so well did they "sympathize" with the "sufferers, who were breathing their last among strangers," that they even refused them a bundle of straw, on which to repose their dying heads. Nor is this all—the federal authorities of the town, refused to permit the soldiers who died here, to be buried in the common burying ground, and they were actually buried outside the fence—denied a Christian burial—although the place of their sepulture has since (in 1844, when the cemetery was enlarged) been enclosed in the common burying ground.—John Kelly, be it remembered, conducted the organ of the federal party, at that time, and has never changed his political opinions since.

In commenting upon the result of an election in this State, 1814, John Kelly said, in his newspaper "A view of the votes in New Hampshire will convince our rulers at Washington—no, Washington is destroyed, and our rulers are fugitives—flying with guilty consciences and fear-stricken hearts, before a handful of men—but it will convince the world that the people of this State are resolved that the voice of that blood which may be shed in the further prosecution of this unnecessary and disastrous war, shall not cry against them from the ground to an avenging GOD!"

Rockingham county, by the absence of democrats in the war, and in privateer vessels, was changed from a majority in favor of the democrats, to one in favor of federalism. This, Kelly notices in the following exulting terms:

"Rockingham has done nobly. Its political character is changed, and it is no longer disgraced by a majority in favor of democracy and war."

We do not call up these reminiscences, for the purpose of gratifying any ill will against Mr. Kelly, for we entertain none; but to show what kind of democracy, independent democracy is.

Last June this same Mr. John Kelly was one of the two highest candidates for counsellor for Rockingham district. Hon. Benjamin Jenness was the other. Mr. Jenness had always been a consistent democrat. It devolved upon the legislature to choose between Mr. Jenness the democrat, and Mr. Kelly the federalist: and what did the "independent democrats" in that body, who pretended that they disagreed with the democratic party, in some slight matters merely, whilst they were at odds with the federalists in almost every thing! What did they do? Why they marched up to a man and voted for John Kelly, and elected him! and elected him, too, over as honest hearted and whole-souled a democrat as there is in the State. This, then, is independent democracy, and who will hereafter be humbugged by federalism, under such a name? Nobody.

Shall Daniel Webster be President?

We have asked this question before. We have alluded to the general movements of the whigs in his favor, and to some of the reasons, which must prevent his ever becoming popular in New Hampshire. We may return to this subject again and again.—There are various bearings in which it ought to be considered. We propose now to refer to the known aristocratic sentiments which he entertains—to that contempt for the poorer classes, and that evident disregard for their interests, which have long been prominent traits in his character.

The charge that he has declared that the "government ought to take care of the rich and let the rich take care of the poor," he has denied. And yet, as a public man, he has advocated the precise policy marked out by that sentiment, for years. He has contended that it was sound policy to tax our laborers on every yard of cloth they wear, that the Lawrences, Lovells, and Appletons of Boston, and their associates—men, already as rich as the nobility of Great Britain, might make more money. And this upon the pretence, that they would thus be able to pay better wages and employ more poor men as laborers! What is this but contending that the government must take care of the rich, in order that the rich may take care of the poor?

But in fixing the charge of RANK ARISTOCRACY upon him, we have only to refer to evidence which is not, and cannot be questioned—to the regular editions of his speeches, published many years since in Boston, under his own eye and by his own friends. In a speech delivered by him in the convention for amending the constitution of Massachusetts, in 1821, is to be found the following passages:

"One of the most ingenious of political writers is Mr. Harrington, an author not now so much read as he deserves. It is his leading object, in his Oceana, to prove that power naturally and necessarily follows property. He maintains that a government founded on property is LEGITIMATELY FOUNDED; and that a government founded on a disregard of property is founded on injustice; and can only be maintained by military force. TO THIS SENTIMENT, SIR, I ENTIRELY AGREE."

A little further on, he says:—

"Universal suffrage, for example, could not long exist in a community where there was a great inequality of property. The holders of estates would be obliged, in such a case, either in some way to restrain the right of suffrage, or else such right of suffrage would, ere long, divide the property. In the nature of things, those who have not property, and see their neighbors possess much more than they think they need, cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of property. When this class becomes numerous, it grows clamorous. It looks on property as its PREY and PLUNDER, and is naturally ready, at all times, for violence and revolution. IT WOULD SEEM THEN, TO BE THE PART OF POLITICAL WISDOM, TO FOUND GOVERNMENT ON PROPERTY."

The speech containing these extracts, may be found in the first volume of the Boston edition of Webster's Speeches, above referred to.

With these sentiments of this man before them, we again ask the people if he shall be the President of these United States? If he shall have their votes for that high office?

The poor man, with a consciousness of integrity and honesty to cheer him in his lowly career—what does he think of these sentiments? Is he ready to admit, that because he is poor, he must of necessity look on property as "his prey and plunder?" Is he ready to admit, that "because he has not property" he must "in the nature of things" be unfavorable to laws for the protection of property? Be opposed to the punishment of robbery, theft and arson, and "naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution!" All these libels upon the class to which he belongs, he is called upon by the whig leaders in New Hampshire to admit, by such a course of political action as may elevate their author to the Presidency!

Because they 'have not property,' the poor laborers of our land—the men whose stout arms and true hearts, won for us our Independence, and have been our best defence in every hour of trial, are adjudged to be miscreants, who despise law, who thirst for plunder, and whose right of voting must be restrained by the rich—the holders of estates—to keep them from dividing the property of the rich! And yet, to elevate the man who thus regards them, they are called on to exercise the same rights of suffrage, which he deems it dangerous to allow them to possess!

A greater than Daniel Webster, has denounced a woe upon the rich, but declared that the poor were "blessed." In their pure and honest hearts, his truths were first treasured, while yet the proud gates of the rich were closed against him. If crime is the natural fruit of poverty; if the poor man cannot look upon the rich man's abundance, and not grow clamorous; and not fall upon it and plunder it—what a mistake to call the poor man "blessed." Either the founder of Christianity was wrong, or Daniel Webster is the libeller or human nature.

Most significant are his epithets. His inbred scorn for the people at large, makes him eloquent in his terms of abuse. Not only do the poorer classes want to 'plunder' the rich, but to 'PREY' upon them, with a violence akin to that of wild beasts, rushing to feast upon the carcass they have slain.—One would suppose that the orator had in his mind's eye, a fearful vision of monsters, with a mere sem-

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and fierce tasks to divide, the PREY they were
rushing on to seize; and unconsciously ascribed all
their bestial qualities, to the poor men of his coun-
try.

And this man, who thus misunderstands and mis-
represents the poor men and laborers of his country
—who thinks it unsafe for the rich to permit them
to vote—who thinks it the "part of political wisdom
therefore, to FOUND GOVERNMENT ON PROP-
ERTY"—is now urged upon the freemen of this
State for the Presidency!

Stop voter! Before you contribute directly or in-
directly to his support, enquire whether you are rich
enough to support him. Haply you may be poor—
very poor. Are you not then one of those, who as
he says, are naturally bent on prey and plunder?—
May not your suffrage be an offence to his nostrils?
Do you not fear that by offering it to him, you may
remind him that it is necessary to take it away, that
his "great estate" at Marshfield may be protected;
or at least to restrict it, that you may not be able to
'prey and plunder' upon his palace in Boston? That
you may not grow clamorous at the sight of his mag-
nificence, and wish to divide the property, which
his friends, the Boston capitalists, have lavished up
on him?

"Repeal! Repeal!"

This was to have been the federal war-cry
at this election. The Tariff was to be repeal-
ed. Daniel Webster pitched the key note, and
it was taken up by every federalist all over
the country. "Ruina" was to come right straight
off, as soon as the tariff should take effect on
the first of December—all the factories were
to blow up, and the operatives turned out to
starve, and all because the new tariff REDUC-
ED THE PEOPLES' TAXES! But the 1st
of December is now passed a whole month,
and the factories are still going on, making
their 30 per cent. to their lordly proprietors—
new factories are going up—but the "RUIN"
won't come, at the call of the aristocrats. So
this hobby has broken down, and we hear
scarcely nothing said about it. The measure
is too popular to be attacked with any prospect
of success: for they cannot make the people
see how they are to be ruined by having their
taxes reduced. Driven from this—they next
cry out

"Wicked, uncalled for, unneces- sary and awful War."

With this they were to blow the democratic
administration sky high. They got every fed-
eral minister in the State on Thanksgiving
day, to come out and preach against the "wicked"
and "awful" war. They made the war
the test for the coming election, expecting to
be backed up by the opposition in congress—
But alas! here too, they are doomed to disap-
pointment; for nearly every federal member
of congress and senator out of New England,
finds himself compelled by the force of public
sentiment, to support the war. Not a bak-
ers' dozen of them will dare to vote against
appropriations to carry it on. Even Webster
and Clay are compelled to lay an anchor to
windward, to save themselves from odium for
their opposition to the war, by sending "their
sons" into the war, to fight the much abused
Mexicans! What will federalism next do,
when thus driven, one after another from their
fortified positions, as the Mexicans were driv-
en at Monterey? Why they will be obliged to
do just as their Mexican allies did—SURREN-
DER; only they will not be allowed to march
out of the citadel with arms in their hands, we
can tell them.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.—This dis-
trict, composed of the counties of Merrimack,
Belknap and Carroll, held its convention at
Meredith Bridge on the 24th of Dec., and was
organized by choosing Hon. THOMAS COSE-
WELL of Gilmanton, President; Hon. Wm. H.
Gage, Hon. Obed Hall, Vice Presidents; Jer-
emiah Elkins and John M. Hill, Esquires, Sec-
retaries. Gen. CHARLES H. PEASLEE of
Concord, was nominated on the third ballot,
for Member of Congress from the district.—
The convention was fully attended by dele-
gates from all but a few towns, some of them
having travelled seventy miles. The utmost
harmony prevailed, and the delegates separat-
ed with a full determination that the second
Congressional district shall fully discharge its
duty, and do its full proportion towards a thor-
ough redemption of the State from the hands
of federalism. Our limits will not admit of
our publishing a full report of the proceed-
ings; for which see the larger democratic pa-
pers.

Editor's Correspondence.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Ossipee, Dec. 25th, 1846.

To the Publisher of the "Rough and Ready."

Dear Sir:—In my letter of Dec. 5, I informed you
that I should offer "other reasons why I could no
longer act with the political abolitionists." The
gross hypocrisy manifested by the abolition mem-
bers of the legislature in casting their votes for Col-
by, the federal candidate for Governor, has been at-
tempted to be explained by saying, that they were
compelled to this course to secure the election of
Mr. Hale to the Senate of the United States; and
that they were under the necessity of voting for the
federal candidate to secure the votes of the federal
members for Hale. This reason may be a satisfac-
tory one to those who are willing to barter principle
for office, but it does not convince me that principle
is to be abandoned to secure the elevation of any
man to place or power. I for one, do not hold it
good policy, nor do I believe in the honesty of any
man or party, who, for a temporary success, prac-
tice upon the rule of "doing evil that good may
come." But suppose for a moment that the excuse
offered by the abolition members was a good and
sufficient one, and that to secure the election of Mr.
Hale, they were justified in casting their votes for
Colby, is there any excuse for the entire abandon-
ment of all principles after this object had been ac-
complished?

Mr. Hale and his friends prior to the election in
March last, declared that they differed with the de-
mocratic party upon one question only—the annexa-
tion of Texas—but how were the facts? No sound-
er had the legislature assembled than a system of
bribery and intrigue commenced between the fed-
eral members and the friends of Mr. Hale, disgraceful
alike to the State and to those engaged in it.—
On the one hand it was agreed that Hale and his
friends should have the offices, in consideration for
which they were to abandon all principle—every
thing, and to support every federal measure which
might be desired by that party. Such were the
terms of the bargain, and the contracting parties ac-
cided up to it through the entire session. It was
the only principle of action which governed the "allied
army," the sole bond of union existing between
them.

Every act of the legislature proves an entire aban-
donment of principle on the part of Mr. Hale and
his supporters. Let any reflecting or honest man
ask himself, what democratic measure at the last ses-
sion of the legislature was supported by a single
Independent Democrat or abolition member? The
answer will be, not one. Again, let him enquire,
what federal measure was opposed by these men?
And the answer will be the same. So far from
opposing they supported every federal measure of the
session, as they were in duty bound to do, by the
terms of the infamous bargain which they had enter-
ed into with their federal allies.

Never, in my opinion, since the organization of
our State government, was there a more barefaced
abandonment of principle. Those who had long
preached about their hatred of oppression—their ab-
horrence of slavery, became the most eager to prove
the emptiness of their professions by supporting the
most ultra measures of federalism. So far from
agreeing with the democratic party in all measures
except annexation, as they had declared to the peo-
ple, they agreed with that party in nothing. Not a
single democratic measure did they support, but on
all occasions they joined with the federalists in
denouncing the democratic party—and even exulted
at the treasonable sentiments which fell from the
lips of that blue light federalist from Dover, who
declared his readiness to "sever the bonds and rend as-
under the strong ties of the constitution of our
union."

Mr. Hale and his friends came into power with
loud professions upon their lips. They were par-
excellence the friends of the slave, and the foes of
oppression in every shape, but their acts only served to
convince me of their base hypocrisy, and how grossly
I, with many others, had been deceived by their
loud and boisterous professions of attachment to the
cause of suffering humanity.

The great business of these men, after securing
the offices, was to fasten upon the people a batch of
irresponsible corporations, and to place them en-
tirely beyond the control of the people. Professing to
be the friends of liberty, they forgot the people of
their own State had rights, or if they remembered it
they were willing to place those rights under the
sole control of corporations. The people, in the es-
timation of Mr. Hale and his friends, were not to
be trusted with power; and hence the great object
was to place corporations beyond their control, or be-
yond the control of future legislatures.

Such legislation can never receive my sanction.—
It is in opposition to our free institutions. It places
money before man, and gives to associated wealth a
power dangerous to liberty, and antagonistical to,
and subversive of the rights of the people. Believ-
ing as I do, that the people may safely be trusted
with power, and that they are the only proper and
legitimate guardians of their own rights—that the
control of corporations—that is, so far as the altera-
tion, amendment or repeal of the powers granted
are concerned—should be left to the people, I can
never subscribe to that kind of legislation which
would rob the people of power, or take from them
this control. When the opposite doctrine obtains,
and when it is avowed (as it was last June) to be the
object, to place corporations beyond the reach of
the people and of future legislatures, then I say, no
man can doubt that those who support such doctrines
have joined hands with federalism; and while sym-
pathizing over the wrongs of the unfortunate slave,
they are endeavoring to fasten the chain around the
laboring white man, and reduce him to a condition
of slavery—a condition of dependence upon soulless
corporations.

Now Mr. "Rough and Ready," I am opposed to
slavery in every form. I have no idea of introduc-
ing white slavery into New Hampshire; and yet the
legislation of last June tends to the enslavement of
the freemen of the Granite State. The doctrine was
then openly proclaimed that the people were not to
be trusted with the power to alter, amend or repeal
an act of incorporation. Now it is clear to my mind,
that either the people must be the masters of corpo-
rations, or that corporations will be the masters of
the people; and for one, I am inclined to let the power
remain where it properly belongs—that is, in the
hands of the people. Negro slavery is bad enough
in all conscience, but white slavery is worse—at
least it is equally to be deprecated; and I am oppos-
ed to its introduction here in democratic New Hamp-
shire, by men who bow down to the shrine of wealth
—rob the people of power, and deny their capacity
for self-government, and who would leave them to
the tender mercies of corporations.

Appeals were last year made to the people by Mr.
Hale and others, to aid them in the overthrow of
slavery. The democracy of the State were rep-
resented as the advocates of this institution. Many an
honest man was deceived into the support of aboli-
tion and Independent Democratic candidates for of-
fice. The old Democratic party were defeated; and
now let me ask, what has been gained by that change?
Has the cause of humanity been promoted? Has a
single slave obtained freedom? Alas! no! A federal
Governor has been elected—a batch of corporations
created, with capital exceeding in amount \$25,000,
000 and these placed beyond the control of future leg-
islation; and the militia of the State almost entire-
ly disbanded—and that too, when our government is
engaged in a just war with a foreign power. These
are the acts, and almost the only acts of the last leg-
islature. The cause of suffering humanity resolved
itself into this, in the view of Mr. Hale and his fol-
lowers—a seat in the United States Senate for him-
self—office for a few of his satellites—the election of
a federal Governor, and the creation of a batch of
corporations placed beyond the peoples' control.

Men who could thus tamper with the rights of the
people—abandon principle for office—neglect the
calls of humanity to clothe corporations with the at-
tributes of sovereignty, can never again receive my
support. I have no confidence in their professions,
nor am I alone in this matter; many others in this
vicinity are beginning to see and feel the deception
which has been practiced upon them. "Independent
Democracy" has proved itself but another name
for federalism, and the ideas of March will reveal to
the leaders of this faction, that hypocrisy and de-
ception cannot again triumph.

I have spoken freely of my late political associ-
ates—perhaps severely, but if so, it is because I feel
that I have been deceived by the leaders of the so
called political abolitionists and Independent Demo-
crats. It was never my intention to aid the fed-
eral party; or by my vote help to elect a federal
Governor either directly or indirectly. I now see that
a vote given for Berry is but indirectly voting for
Colby, and that the great object of all the parties op-
posed to the democratic party is, to place the old
federal party in power, and to subject the people to
the control of corporations. This is a species of
slavery which I can never aid in fastening upon the
people of New Hampshire. Let those who advocate
such measures cease to wear the name of democ-
rats. Old Ossipee repudiates such democracy.

Yours Truly,
HONESTUS.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Game Laws in New Hampshire.

By the royal decree of the allied forces in Gen-
eral Court convened, in the year of our Lord 1846, it
was ordered, that on a person shall between the first
day of April and the fourth day of July, take, kill or
destroy any of the birds called woodcocks or snipes;
nor take, kill or destroy any of the birds called par-
tridges or quails, or robins between the first day of
April and the first day of September, nor buy or
have in his possession any such bird so killed or taken,
under a penalty of one dollar for every such par-
tridge, quail or robin, and two dollars for every such
partridge, quail or woodcock.

And if any person shall shoot at or kill any of the
birds before mentioned, or any other birds, upon
lands not owned or occupied by himself, and without
license from the owner or occupant, at any time be-
tween the first day of April and the twentieth day of
September, he shall forfeit and pay to the occupant
or owner, five dollars, to be recovered by action of
trespass.—Laws of 1846, page 313.

By this decree, the desires of the sick for bird-
broth, cannot be gratified until the first of Septem-
ber, and the singing robin shall not be taken until he
has flown away. But the chief beauty of the law
rests in the prohibition of shooting at, or killing any
other birds upon land not owned by him who shoots,
&c.

This covers the whole ground, and extends over all
the improved, unimproved and waste lands through-
out the State. Crows, hawks, bluejays, pigeons,
kingbirds, &c. &c. are all carefully protected and
preserved to the lord of the soil. The ancient doc-
trine that "all mankind had by the original grant of
the Creator, a right to pursue, and take, any fowl or
insect of the air, any fish or inhabitant of the waters,
and any beast or reptile of the field," is by this law
denied. And although the hawk and crow are ad-
mitted on all hands to be "noxious birds," and have
ever been regarded as the law of nations does a pi-
rate, "hostes humani generis," and to put them to
death whenever found, has been deemed meritorious,
and of public benefit, this shielding statute steps
in and proclaims for them a territory of refuge.—
The farmer's field may be covered with pigeons, but
the lie of his land must stop his pursuit, and the
hand of every boy is stayed under a penalty of five
dollars. Who ever heard complaint against shoot-
ing crows, pigeons, hawks and other noxious birds at
any time or in any place? No one! Such species of
English game laws can only be expected from a fed-
eral legislature, and is a very appropriate prelude to
their 74 acts relating to corporations. One step
more—and deer shooting, fox hunting, and trout
fishing will be regulated by statute; and the keep-
ing of guns and hunting dogs, be prohibited except
by permission from his Excellency the Governor.

The following extract from Sir William Black-
stone, an eminent English law writer, shows the sim-
ilarity of federal legislation here, to aristocratic leg-
islation in England. He says—"With us in Eng-
land, hunting has ever been esteemed a most princely
diversion and exercise. The whole island was
replenished with all sorts of game in the time of the
Britons, who lived in a wild and pastoral manner,
and derived much of their subsistence from the chase,
which they all enjoyed in common. But when lands
began to be cultivated, improved and enclosed, the
beasts naturally fled into the woody and desert tracts,
which were called forests. These were filled with
great plenty of game which our royal sportsmen re-
served for their own diversion, on pain of a pecuniary
forfeiture, for such as interposed. It was there-
fore declared that the right of pursuing and taking
all beasts of chase, and such other animals as were
accounted game, belonged to the King, or to such
only as were authorized under him. And in pursu-
ance of the same principle, the King laid a total inter-
dict upon the wretched wretches who followed the
trade of poaching, that no artificer, laborer or
other layman, which hath not lands or tenants to the
value of 40s by the year, shall keep any dogs, nets,
nor engines, to destroy deer, hares nor conies (whigs
would add crows), nor other gentlemen's game, upon
pain of one year imprisonment; but subsequently
the law authorizing freeholders of 40 lbs. per an-
num to take partridges and pheasants upon their own
land was repealed, and limited that princely diver-
sion to those only—

I. Who held a freehold estate of 100l per annum,
(requiring fifty times the property to enable a man to
kill a partridge as to vote for a knight of the shire.)

II. A leasehold estate for ninety-nine years of
150l per annum.

III. Being the son and heir apparent of an Esquire
or Person of superior degree.

And all unqualified persons, such as farmers, me-
chanics, manufacturers, or laborers, transgressing,
by killing game or having game in their custody,
were subject to various corporal and pecuniary pen-
alties."

Thus the similarity; but vastly different in one
particular—here such laws will not be regarded.—
Boys will have their sports, and so will boys of large
growth, and though one of the wise law-givers of
1846 should meet them in their ramble, and hold up
the terrors of the law, he will receive for answer a
song of defiance:

"Well push ahead old penalty,

And still keep pushing on,

And ever bear in mind the rule

Of "go it while you're young."

Aim always for the tallest grass,

And go the highest tickle—

But you can't stop our shooting

No how that you can fix it."

X.

[For the "Rough and Ready."]

Federal Falsehoods about the War —A Vile Traducer of his Country.

MR. EDITOR.—Perhaps you and your readers may
consider it ammunition wasted to publish a reply, in
any ways detailed, to the thousand & one falsehoods
which appear in the federal prints relative to the
war and annexation of Texas—at any rate, it may
seem a fruitless task to attempt a notice of these
weekly pat forth in that federal organ (at present
controlled by the whig central committee, and con-
ducted as a campaign paper for the express purpose
of disseminating vile untruths), the "Independent
Democrat," so-called. Lying is the editor's voca-
tion. For this he was elected Secretary of State by
the whigs; for this he is at the present time pen-
sioned by them with a \$500 salary, in addition to
what he receives from the State (\$800) for dissem-
inating one of its most important and responsible offices
—making a caucus-room of the State's premises, on
Sunday nights even, &c. &c. I repeat, sir, that
falsehood is the fellow's legitimate vocation, and he
shows himself to be an adept to the business. He
is paid for lying, and his columns from week to week
give ample evidence that he works hard to earn his
wages. Permit me, (if you think this subject worth
the candle) to allude to a few of his lies which are
put forth in an article in the "Independent Demo-
crat" of Dec. 17, entitled "The President's Message
and the War." I see that falsehoods, in some re-
spects similar, have appeared in the Keene Sentinel
and other New Hampshire Mexican prints.

I will pass over the subsidized Secretary's apolo-
gies for his miserable Mexican allies, who, after hav-
ing preyed upon and plundered our commerce, re-
fused to make restoration to their country, and who, after
our cargoes, are excused as having been "more
annoyed against than sinning!" I will say nothing
of his palaver about the Mexican tyrants "ab-
olishing slavery throughout all her (Mexico's) dominions"—
when it is a notorious fact that more than seven-
eighths of the whole 8,000,000 Mexican population
are degraded, plundered and trampled upon by their
military rulers; that they are held by these rulers in
ten times worse bondage than are the slaves of our
Southern States—not anything of his hypocritical
cant about the "slaveholding interest" being "bent
upon wresting Texas from her (Mexico's) grasp,"
because the latter would not suffer slavery to exist
in Texas. But allow me, Mr. Editor, to make a few
remarks in relation to the gross untruth, that Texas
revolted in 1829-30 against Mexico, being incited
thereto by the Southern slaveholders for the reason
just named, viz: the abolition of negro slavery in
Texas by the Mexican government—that "by the
acts of American citizens and American soldiers,
Mexico was robbed of a fourth part of her whole ter-
ritory, and slavery established where she had declared
it forever at an end." The Secretary presumes
upon the ignorance of his readers when he states
this unblushing falsehood. He knows, if he knows
anything about the history of Texas and her struggle
for independence of Mexican tyranny—an indepen-
dence based upon equal provocation, and as fairly
fought for and triumphantly gained as was our own
national freedom from the British yoke—that this is
untrue. Texas, originally taken possession of by
La Salle as a French province, was afterwards ceded to
the United States when we purchased Louisiana
of France. Subsequently, almost unconsciously,
and certainly without an equivalent, through the
agency of J. Q. Adams, it was given away to Spain
when we acquired Florida, Mexico, on throwing off
the yoke of Spain and taking her position as a nom-
inally independent nation, carried Texas with her as
a sort of outfield of the Spanish colonial domain;
it never became, however, an integral part of Mexico.
She never bought, conquered, settled, governed or
protected it. So far from protecting it, Santa Anna
upon his first accession to the Presidency abrogated
the Mexican Constitution of 1824, which promised
to Texas (as to other "departments" claimed by
Mexico) State governments like our own. He usurp-
ed to himself, in direct violation of that Constitu-
tion under which a large portion of the population
of Texas had been induced to settle there, the appoint-
ment of his own especial favorites and partisans as
governors and rulers, over what had previously been
acknowledged as independent sovereign States.—
Here was the principal act of tyranny and usurpa-
tion on the part of Mexico which sowed the seeds of
rebellion in Texas. This will suffice to show the
cause of that rebellion; and it is unnecessary for me
here to recapitulate the various acts of tyranny of
the Mexican government exercised towards the peo-
ple of Texas, how her citizens were robbed and
plundered, their houses and crops burnt, their wives
and children murdered, in the seven or eight years'
border warfare which ensued, resulting in the final
defeat and capture of Santa Anna at San Jacinto,
when he begged his life on his knees and was re-
leased on the promise that he would acknowledge
the independence of Texas with the Rio Grande as
her western boundary.

How reckless and depraved must be the man,
calling himself an "American," who will assert such
gross and unmitigated falsehoods in relation to the
causes of the Texan revolution—who insists that the
tyrants of Mexico, stained with the blood of
FRANKS, after invading our soil, are "more sinned
against than sinning." Such a miscreant is worthy

to serve his Mexican masters in the under-ground mines of that country (where their poor vassals drag out a miserable existence in worse than Southern servitude) instead of holding the high and responsible office of Secretary of the Granite State.

But, Mr. Editor, perhaps I have already wearied your patience and trespassed too much on the limits of your racy little sheet in dissecting so pitiful a subject. I will close with noticing only one or two more of the falsehoods contained in the article to which I have alluded. Here is a specimen of the Secretary's miserable twattle:

"Our citizens had claims to the amount of two or three millions of dollars against Mexico! Had she no claims against us? But suppose she had none, was that sufficient cause for war? Grant that Mexico owed this country three millions, which she was unable or even unwilling to pay. Does that justify us in laying waste her territories, burning her towns, and butchering her men, women and children, at an expense to ourselves of fifty times the sum claimed as our due? To say nothing of the thousands of our own brave men already rotting upon a foreign soil, for such a cause had we the right to set at defiance that law of Jehovah, which saith 'Thou shalt not kill?' Will not rather the blood of these thousands already fallen, and which must fall in the present war, be upon the heads of the men who have thus involved our nation in crime?"

"Our citizens had claims to the amount of two or three millions of dollars against Mexico," says the Mexican apologist. Yes, they had claims to the amount of more than six million of dollars against her, nearly all of which now remains unpaid, she having repeatedly violated the faith of treaties, broken her agreement and subsequently refused to receive our minister (Mr. Slidell.) Again the Secretary asks, "Had she not claims against us?" If she had, will he show what they were. He cannot do it. But just hear the wretched libeller of his country talk about our "laying waste her (Mexico's) territory, burning her towns, and butchering her men, women and children!" The assertion, both he and every one of his readers knows to be utterly false, as false as falsehood can be. Paying the Mexican farmers a high, an exorbitant price for every thing which our army consumes, is "laying waste her territories," is it? When and where have our noble hearted army "butchered" a Mexican? Upon what occasion have they treated the "women and children" there with other than the utmost kindness and humanity? Let the vile libeller of our patriotic soldiers, now fighting against their country's invaders and aggressors, answer if he can. Let this miscreant continue to blaspheme the Holy one of Israel by prating about the "law of Jehovah"—a law of which he lives in open and known disregard—let him continue to perpetrate his assaults and batteries upon the country and its defenders, as he was formerly wont to perpetrate them upon his neighbors—and as the civil law has already, in one instance at least, had its due in his case, so will the people of New Hampshire have their due next March. It is due to them that this fellow should be expelled from the responsible State office which he now disgraces. They also claim that the corrupt alliance of the faction which was instrumental in placing him in office, shall be overthrown and hurled from power. And, sir, the PEOPLE have willed that they will do this in March, and it shall be done!

MOUNT BELKNAP.

For the "Rough and Ready."

MR. EDITOR:—I am not in the habit of coming before the public in matters of politics; but it would seem that the present time called for the decided action of all those who stand on the old platform of democratic republican principles. In a time of the greatest prosperity, while the country is advancing in arts, manufactures, wealth, and opulence, when we are taking the lead of the world, as a nation, in almost every respect, do we discover men—men of much capacity, led about by a spirit of fanaticism, equalled only by the ignorant worshippers of the heathen Juggernaut. A complete conglomeration of disappointed politicians, corporation agents, aristocrats, blind-folded laborers, misguided zealots, and petty vassals, who can be made to bow at the nod of the money monger. Avarice, ambition, strife for place and power, with all those torches which illumine the way to an aristocratical division of mankind, have become united to force federalism into the ascendancy in our State. At such a crisis it is the duty of every voter in New Hampshire, who gets his food by unremitting toil, to search into the subject, and become familiar with the great principles of our government.

In what age or nation before this, has the laborer and agriculturalist had the power of government in their own hands? Then how necessary is it that they should become informed in respect to what belongs to their interest and prosperity.

The present is a crisis which should be looked upon with the greatest anxiety. Monopolists, federalists, abolitionists and aristocrats, have become united in one broad phalanx, to put down republicanism; and hundreds of our honest laborers are either lashed into a frenzy or goaded on by fear, to follow the course of their own ruin. If all could become convinced of the right way to advance their own interest and that of the country, we have charity to believe that most of them would act a more consistent part. Then the great object should be to convince them of the truth, and of what is right. If ever there was a time when the exercise of sober judgment and reason was necessary, it is the present.—We, (i. e., in our State affairs,) have no foreign power to contend with. But we have enemies, the worst of enemies to contend with—we have to contend with ourselves. The contest is not for life, nor for glory, but for the best interests of our common country.—And what are the best interests of our country? This is the question which every man shall ask himself, and stop not his search until he has found the proper answer.

We all know what the man rolling in his wealth, swelling his coffers from the sweat of the laborer, would answer; we know what the

man striving for power and preferment would answer; we know what the whiffling politician would answer; and we have good reason to know what those noble, philanthropic, immortal liberty men, would answer. And while their answers are as numerous as the leaves of the forest—their principles as contradictory as the war-whoop and the pipe of peace—while their policies are "all things to all men," and their politics a weathercock, we certainly cannot mistake their designs, when they unite to sustain the cause of federalism. Many were decoyed last March by the deception of this strange medley of compound politicians, and not a few deceived, when lo and behold! federalism, old FEDERALISM, with all its beauty, grew out of it. This is like the story of the juggler who said to those around him, "if you will throw a shilling apiece into my hat I will shake it, and it will come out a crown."—Well, they put in the money, but when he shook it, he put it all into his own pocket, and to crown the trick, he took leg bail and run away. So with them. It was said to all who could be bought, "Come, throw your politics to us, no matter what they are, and we will shake to your satisfaction. It will all be right, just as you want it!" Well, behold the hat turned—see the various colors come out—black, blue, crimson, speckled, spotted, &c., and so on to infinity, and what do they spell? FEDERALISM! Nothing more nor less.

The duty of the workmen of New Hampshire calls them to action. Union and concert should govern them. Every one should make himself acquainted with the policies of government, and be able to point them out properly and clearly to the wavering. The effects of the present tariff should be demonstrated. The power and influence of money should be illustrated. The interests of the agriculturalists should be carefully analyzed, and the mechanic should well understand his position with respect not only to his employer but to his family and his country. Every man should see where he stands, what responsibility rests upon him, and become satisfied before he casts his vote, whether it will advance the interests of the laboring community more than the moneyed power. I can see the day coming when corporations will rule the affairs of our State. Then woe to the democracy.—But it may be averted for years. Will the democrats of New Hampshire be awake to their interests? We would ask all those honest men who were led away by that strange delusion, and bowed the knee to Baal, (Hale, I mean,) to ponder and weigh well the matter, and examine it closely the ensuing winter, that they may see clearly how to act, and to act conscientiously, as republicans ought to act. Though storms may be raised, though delusion may be attempted, though humbug upon humbug may wound in their ears, I would be calm; examine the subject; search out the truth, the cause, the intent of every thing said, printed, or published, respecting the political affairs of our country. Cast away all personal or local feelings with regard to men and things, and be ready to stand up for the cause of pure democracy. Let every man be thus governed, and next March will show to the country that the Granite State will walk directly over that polluted mass of nonessentials which hung in the blackness of darkness over our capital for weeks last summer. That scene will become void, and will pass into nonentity, to be known only as a blank in the affairs of the State.

But I have written more already than was my intention, and should this be acceptable, I will endeavor to appear again, and if not, here is enough time spent to no purpose.

Yours, &c.,

A MECHANIC.

Rumney, Dec. 23, 1846.

For the "Rough and Ready."

December, 23, 1846.

Mr. "Rough and Ready"—

Sir—The Halesites, abolitionists or federalists, for they are all the same in this town, are at their old tricks again. They say "the democrats have free documents that they are circulating all over the State in order to prove that the present wicked and unprovoked war with Mexico is just and must be sustained." If this statement be true in part, Carroll county at least has been forgotten. Do remember us in our low estate. If any part of the world is imposed upon, and needs light—facts to prove the thousand and one lies in circulation to be abortive, it is Carroll county. We have for the last two years, had to contend with the "world, the flesh and the devil"—these three combined in one as follows: Abolitionism, federalism, and Halesism. Hence the pit we have fallen into.

"But there is better times a coming boys." I have seen no extras in circulation except Mr. federal Giddings' speech of Ohio, made last spring in congress; these appeared last summer fresh from Washington in document form. Then came Mr. Barlow's resolutions, backed up by federal lies by the bushel. Hardly had these had their day, before on came Dud Palmer's noted wheelbarrow full of the scurrilous sheet called the "True Whig."—And the last thing that has reached this town the Independent Democrat—extra, containing amongst other fabrications, Giddings' speech again, revised and corrected by our Secretary of State. One of these is to be left at every man's door as a new year's present. I suppose they make the above statement for the sole purpose of concealing their own acts; but their sins will find them out; already hath

the cloven foot developed itself. They wont again hoodwink any voter under the false garb of temperance—for time hath proved the various promises they made to us, but a tissue of falsehoods.

A correspondent from this town in the last Statesman, appears much frightened to think so many of the "Rough and Ready's" have found their way to the fire sides of our townsmen, and calls upon the whigs who have spare change, to contribute freely, least they sink in this last attempt to drive locofocism from the old Granite State. Now don't be alarmed, brother; what if you lose your office and die a yearling? It will be nothing new, you are used to it; and if you smell gun cotton in this little sheet that is destined to blow up your log cabin and thereby expose your knavery, turn your eye towards Salt river. You know the road and can travel it. There is always succor to the weary traveller. We have one hundred and fifty subscribers already for your spirited sheet, and still they come. Never have I seen the Jeffersonian democracy more awake to their duty than at present. True we have not the means, if we had the disposition, to purchase and distribute thousands of electioneering documents as the federalists do, or to buy up voters as some of our opponents did last year. Yet by fair play, and union in our ranks, we can increase our vote from last year, and perhaps cause the war steed of federalism to stumble and fall. Heaven grant us union. Yours, &c.,

SANDWICH.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Letter written in a Wheelbarrow.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As I say, when I address a temperance "ajce-ence," I will detain you but a few moments. It is a great crisis with the party and with me, and I have started the "True Whig" for the benefit of both, particularly myself. Eph. holds a fund for my benefit, but is rather mean in dealing it out, and McF. claims part of it. One object in starting the "True Whig" was to run down the N. H. Courier—for Blodgett wont be controlled by the fund or by the whig State central committee. We haven't been able to stop many of Blodgett's subscribers, for the subscribers of the Courier think it isn't hardly fair for the Statesman to set the True Whig a'going, professedly as a campaign paper, but really to run down the Courier. Besides all this, my paper, or Odlin & Co.'s, just as you please, don't take well. The "fund" gives me more cash than I have otherwise received. It is published in the old "Coffin Handbill" Journal office, and that office is not popular with any body. Blodgett says it looks well to hear me, and Odlin & Co., denounce the Courier for lack of true whig principles. He thinks McFarland had better hunt up that Post office Circular of his, and mind his State printing.

The temperance cause is flourishing mightily under my protection, and I don't know as I can do much more with it in aid of our party. I shall use it all I can, however, before March. The temperance cause is a good one, but if it will not benefit us and injure the democrats, I, for one, am opposed to any exertions about it. I should advise no one to attempt an "impeachment" of the prosecuting officers of the State, as I did last June. My way now is to denounce every democrat, and call him "rummy," "rummy," but never to state any facts.—I got into a scrape last June by attempting to come to particulars about the Attorney General, but I was compelled to crawl off the little the meanest looking creature that ever walked. The fact is, I let my malice carry me too far. And then, too, I was promised aid and support from certain members of the House, and by some citizens of Concord, but when I got into hot water, they called me a great blundering fool. But they all shall have their reward, and some that wanted to be district attorneys, shall never hold that office, and a certain man I know of shall never be attorney general. We do love the temperance cause, more particularly that part devoted to politics, and that is all that I have had to do with it. Ira Perley and Frank Pierce are great enemies of the temperance cause, because they don't take the least notice of what I say.

I shall soon write again about the disappointment to which I was subjected last June, in not being appointed to office. I was promised the office of warden of the State prison, if I would do all the dirty work. I did it, but didn't get any pay. If Fogg, and Pevery, and Bob Davis hadn't pushed so hard for office, I should have had something. But the two first got the best offices, and our folks were afraid to remove the warden. Bob Davis has no business sticking himself in my way, and if he don't mind his own business I will write you, Mr. Editor, a full account of his Maine operations. His land speculations and other performances satisfy me that it would be better for the whigs to consider before they take such a load of corruption on their backs. All Bob wants is an office. But if he is supplied before me, I shall take it as proof positive that "my active services are no longer desired by the whig party."

POLLYWOG.

The federal papers are quoting from a speech of Daniel Webster delivered during the last war, when he voted against raising supplies to defend the country, in order we suppose to prove, that it is no new thing for him

to take sides with the public enemy. Webster was called a traitor then, and he undertook to parry the charge by crying out that an attempt was thereby made to "check the freedom of inquiry, discussion and debate." So it is now. When the President said that the course pursued by the federalists was calculated to give "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans, they raise the same cry, and accuse the President of making "an attack upon the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of debate." Public sentiment in 1812, notwithstanding, consigned such men to infamy as traitors, and posterity will pronounce the same sentence upon the moral traitors of the present day. There is no escape for them.

REPRISALS.—The editor of the Dover Enquirer justifies himself for having stolen from this paper, and altering to suit his purposes, an article, on the ground of "reprisals," for our taking the name of Rough and Ready. There is no danger of our making "reprisals" upon him, for we never yet saw an article in his paper worth stealing.

HON WARREN LOVELL.—At the democratic Congressional Convention held at Meredith last week, Judge Lovell was called on, and addressed the convention for about an hour, in a speech replete with the noblest and most patriotic sentiments. He reviewed the course of the federal party during the last campaign, and their official acts last June, which he condemned in decided terms, and exhorted the delegates to do all that honest men can fairly do, to redeem the State. Those who heard him, pronounce his speech as truly eloquent and able. Judge L. although not a candidate received eleven votes in the convention, for member of congress. GEN. PEASLEE, also addressed the convention with his usual ability and eloquence.

Proclamations.

Those whigs who have so much to say against the policy of issuing such proclamations as those of Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton, would do well to look to those of the last war. Gen. Harrison and Com. Perry will be found to have taken a similar course.

Here is an extract, taken from Niles' Register, Nov 1813:—

"Proclamation, by William Henry Harrison, Major General in the service of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army, and Oliver Hazard Perry, Captain of the Navy, and commanding the fleet of the U. S. on Lake Erie.

"Whereas, by the combined operations of the land and naval forces under our command, those of the enemies within the upper district of Upper Canada have been captured or destroyed, and the said district is now in quiet possession of our troops, it becomes necessary to provide for its government; therefore, we do hereby proclaim and make known, that the rights and privileges of the inhabitants, and the laws and customs of the country, as they existed or were in force at the period of our arrival, shall continue to prevail. All magistrates and other civil officers are to resume the exercise of their functions, previously taking an oath to be faithful to the government of the United States, as long as they shall be in possession of the country.

"The authority of all militia commissions is suspended in said district, and the officers required to give their parole in such way as the officers who may be appointed by the Commanding General to administer the government shall direct.

"The inhabitants of said district are promised protection for their person and property, with the exception of those cases embraced by the proclamation of General Proctor, of the — ultimo, which is declared to be in force, and the powers therein transferred to the officers appointed to administer the government. Given under our hands and seals, at Sandwich, this 17th October, 1813.

(signed) WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OLIVER H. PERRY."

Democratic Conventions.

The Fourth Congressional District Convention will be held at the Inn of Eleazar Smith, in Haverhill, on Wednesday, the 6th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Number of delegates to be double the number of representatives to the legislature.

The Cheshire Counsellor Convention will be held at Jones' Tavern, South Marlow, on Thursday, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Seventh Senatorial District Convention will be held at East Wilton, on the first Wednesday of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The number of delegates the same as last year.

The Tenth Senatorial District Convention will be held at Colston's Tavern, in Newport, on the second Tuesday of January, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Eleventh Senatorial District Convention will meet at Cobb's Inn, in Canaan, on Tuesday the 12th day of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Sullivan County Convention will be held at Colston's Tavern, in Newport, on Tuesday, January 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Hillsborough County Convention will meet at J. D. Cochran's Tavern, in New Boston, on Tuesday the 5th day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M. Each town to send one delegate and an additional one for every fifty democratic votes cast at the last election.

The Grafton County Convention will be held at Smith's Tavern, in Haverhill, on Wednesday, January 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.